

CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 31, NO. 5

November 29, 1937

WHOLE NO. 828

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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Dept. of Greek & Latin The Catholic University of America

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The Summer Session of
the American School of Classical Studies in Athens

June 29 - August 5, 1938

The program of the Summer Session of the School at Athens for 1938 will be distinctly different from that offered in preceding years. It will be intended for those who have already spent some time in Greece.

About two weeks of the Session will be spent in Athens and Attica, and the rest of the time will be occupied in the following manner. (1) A trip to some of the Aegean Islands, including Delos, probably Paros and Thera, and two or three days in Crete. (2) A visit to the Ionian Islands: Zacynthos, Cephallenia, Ithaca, and Leucas. This trip will be prolonged to include the sites about the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf and Dodona. (3) A trip to Delphi with time for an ascent of Mt. Parnassos for those who are interested, with a possible extension to Volo and the Meteora Monasteries.

The entire expense of the Session, including tuition, board, room, the cost of the School trips, and all transportation (New York to New York) need not exceed \$550. Students who pass the examinations are recommended for six hours of credit.

Following the Summer Session it is expected that another cruise of the Aegean Islands will be offered. This cruise will include Rhodes, Cos, Patmos, and Cyprus. It is hoped that the cruise may be extended to cover the classical sites along the coast of Asia Minor. In any case Troy will be included if permission to visit the site is available.

For further particulars address the DIRECTOR, LOUIS E. LORD, 272 Oak Street, Oberlin, Ohio.

CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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VOL. 31, No. 5

NOVEMBER 29, 1937

WHOLE No. 828

REVIEWS

Untersuchungen zu Palladius und zur lateinischen Fach- und Volkssprache. By J. Svennung; pp. xxxv, 698. Uppsala; Almqvist & Wiksells, 1935. 2.25kr.

The first four chapters of this bulky volume (1-102) are concerned with literary-historical questions relating to Palladius and his work. Neither the identity nor the date of Palladius Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus, the *vir illustris* whose writings on agriculture became surprisingly popular in the middle ages, can be established with certainty. We know that he wrote sometime between 260 A.D. (date of death of Gorgilius Martialis, whom he cites as an authority) and the time of Cassiodorus (ca. 540) who definitely refers to him. Svennung concludes, after a survey of the relevant data, that our author is most probably identical with the Palladius mentioned as a young kinsman by Rutilius Namatianus in the year 416. This opinion certainly has as much, and probably more in its favor than that of Wellman (followed by Schanz-Hosius), according to which Palladius wrote in the first half of the 4th century. Other topics discussed in this first chapter, which is entitled 'Einleitendes über Palladius und sein Werk', are: the sources used by Palladius (not merely Gorgilius, but also directly Columella, Faventinus' epitome of Vitruvius, and the Greek Anatolios of Beirut), the question as to whether or not Palladius was a Christian (probably not), the authenticity of the chapter headings in the *opus agriculturae* (must be regarded as original with the author), and the manuscript tradition in general. In the preface to the *liber de insitione*, which is written in elegiac verse, Palladius states that he has already published in prose *bis septem parvos, opus agricolare, libellos*; but until recently only 13 books of this prose work have been known, and these, being preserved alone in

many MSS, and their subject matter apportioned severally (except for the first book of general introduction) to the twelve months of the year, obviously must have formed a complete publication by themselves. What was probably the 14th of the books referred to by Palladius is the tract called *de medicina pecorum*, which consists largely of a series of excerpts from Columella (ed. Svennung, Göteborg 1926); this is preserved in only one recently recovered MS of late 13th or early 14th century (Ambros. C 212 inf.), where it stands between the 13th book of the *opus agriculturae* and the *liber de insitione*. Moreover there is known to have existed at Fulda in the 9th century a codex inscribed *Palladius de agricultura et medicina pecorum*. It thus appears that the tradition of the *de med. pecorum* as a genuine work of Palladius is old and positive. In his second chapter, wherein he refutes the arguments made by H. Widstrand against the authenticity of this book, Svennung demonstrates in detail, and with characteristic thoroughness, that the method of this veterinary book, its relation to the sources (Columella and Anatolios), and its language and style as revealed in the changes introduced by the excerptor, are all decidedly in accord with the practice of Palladius elsewhere. Although previously no one had questioned the genuineness of the metrical *de insitione*, yet Widstrand, in order to set aside its testimony concerning a 14th book of Palladius in prose, had recently attempted to prove (*Eranos* XXVII) that it, too, was spurious; this leads Svennung to an elaborate defense of the Palladian authorship of the *de insitione* (chap. 3), wherein the tradition, content, language and style are examined with the utmost thoroughness and amplitude of method, and are made to yield convincing results. Here one wonders that so much real learning has been lavished upon the refutation of so weak a thesis. In chap. 4 the manuscripts of the *liber de insitione* are classified in

a stemma, and in an appendix (619-629) the author lists 72 MSS of Palladius that were unknown or unused by the latest Teubner editor. It appears that Palladius published the 13 books of the *opus agriculturae*, the *liber de med. pecorum*, and the *liber de insitione* each separately.

By far the greater part of Svennung's book (103-695) is devoted to linguistic studies. In recent years it has become a major task of Latin scholarship to define as far as possible what forms of expression belong to the natural *speech*, whether of educated or of uneducated men, in contrast to what is essentially, in spite of its popular sanction or origin, literary. Anything written tends by the very nature of the process to become more formal, more conservative, more consciously logical and stylized in many particulars than that which is spoken; and this is probably true in greater measure of Latin than of other languages. 'Vielleicht keine einzige andere Sprache', says Skutsch (quoted by Svennung, vi), 'ist für den schriftlichen Gebrauch so stilisiert worden wie das Lateinische . . . Unter der Eisdecke der Literatur verschwindet der rauschende Strom lebendiger Sprache und wird uns nur von Zeit zu Zeit durch eine zufällige Lücke wieder einmal flüchtig sichtbar.' Different writers have different conceptions of what is grammatically or stylistically allowable; and each tends to yield in accordance with his own linguistic habits, and in varying ways and degrees according to his education or his rhetorical effort, to the influence of the popular speech. The most classical of writers do not succeed entirely in avoiding colloquialisms, and even the most ignorant and unpretentious at times nevertheless use words and expressions that belong to the highest levels of formal style. Thus the phenomena of colloquial Latin are scattered throughout the literature and the inscriptions, and only by *comparative* study—i.e. only by checking the non-classical expressions of one writer against those of others and thus eliminating individual or technical peculiarities or mere errors of tradition—can these phenomena be properly identified and assembled. Such is Svennung's method. Instead of merely cataloguing the grammatical and lexicographical peculiarities of Palladius, he has examined them from a comparative and historical standpoint, and in the light of a wide acquaintance with similar phenomena as elsewhere manifested throughout Latin literature, especially in such informal technical writings as Cato's *de agricultura*, Chiron's *mulomedicina*, the cookbook of Apicius, the Latin versions of Oribasius, etc., where, as in the prose works of Palladius, there is a minimum of conscious style.

The nature of the contributions thus made—and they are important—is to establish as valid forms of expression, colloquial or late, many hitherto isolated and therefore dubious phenomena, which the older editors regarded as mere scribal errors. In this way we arrive at a better understanding of the relation of Latin to the romance languages, of the numerous liberties taken by poets, and of the stylistic orientation of various Roman writers.

The reviewer must renounce the attempt even to enumerate, much less to discuss the many topics with which this book deals. The author has given us a monumental work which will be of lasting value and interest to all who concern themselves with studies of this kind. His mastery of the entire field of historical Latin grammar and lexicography is evident throughout, and in spite of its technical nature the material is well organized and clearly presented.

University of Illinois

B. E. PERRY

Paestan Pottery: a Study of the Red-figured Vases of Paestum. By A. D. Trendall; pp. xiv, 141, 65 figures, 36 plates. Published by The British School at Rome. London: Macmillan, 1936

In 1864 was discovered the calyx-crater, now in Madrid (no. 11094), which depicts the madness of Heracles and bears the signature of the painter Asteas. In that year Hirzel published four other vases that are signed by the same artist. The 'style of Asteas' was formally recognized in 1896 when Walters grouped eight of the British Museum's vases under this caption. It remained for Patroni, the following year, to identify a definite 'Paestan style' of which Asteas and the now equally famous Python are the chief exponents. Tillyard (*The Hope Vases*, 1923) has shown that the style does not originate, as was once thought, with Asteas.

Dr. Trendall, a New Zealand scholar, shoulders the burden at this point, and essays a thorough reëxamination of the entire field of Paestan pottery—which he proposes to extend eventually to include all the South Italic fabrics. He rejects the elaborate classification of Macchiore (who lectured in several American universities in 1930-31) as of little value, and substitutes a system that is characterized by extreme simplicity and obviousness. He successfully defends against certain skeptics the genuineness of the attribution of this ware to a Paestan center of manufacture.

The vases of Paestum enjoy a history of about a century (380-285 B. C.), according to Trendall's conclusions. They had behind them the long and distinguished Attic tradition of painting, though

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the author finds in them little direct Athenian influence. He, along with other scholars, recognizes their chief indebtedness as owed to Campanian and in a less degree to Apulian wares.

Although there are many sprightly and picturesque features, particularly in the phryx scenes, in all painted South Italic wares, the execution is on a lower level than in the case of Attic pottery—even in the somewhat sorry output that is contemporary with the earlier stages of the Italic. Hence, as the execution has declined to a more or less common level of mediocrity, the task of distinguishing individual craftsmen is not easy. Asteas and Python, the only painters of the series who sign their pieces, form substantial guide-posts. Trendall isolates a group of 30 vases that are earlier than Asteas; 8 of these he assigns to the 'Dirke Painter', the remainder to his (unnamed) followers and imitators. Asteas himself has 6 signed pieces, to which Trendall adds 17. To the 'Asteas Group' he assigns 53, including two fragments.

Python signs but one vase (British Museum F 149), but a total of 58 are here attributed to him. Some of these, I feel, are of doubtful association, and belong rather to the related group.

The Transition Period (ca. 330-10) includes the so-called Boston Orestes Painter and the Caivano Group. Many of the latter come apparently from one hand, tentatively named the Caivano Painter. In the Period of Decadence (ca. 315-285) are distinguished the 'Painter of Naples 1778' (46 vases) and the 'Painter of Naples 2585' (39 vases). Minor and unassigned pieces from all periods bring the total to 404. Dr. Trendall has shown unusual diligence in his exploitation of both museums and private collections; but his catalogue could be further augmented from American as well as European sources.

The author of Paestan Pottery is to be congratulated on the success he has achieved in a field that is none too enticing. Italic wares are chiefly late comers in the ceramic sphere, and they appear at a time when the craft of ancient pottery is on the wane. We trust that Dr. Trendall will be provided with the necessary facilities for carrying out his expressed intention of studying the entire complex of Italic pottery.

University of Virginia

A. D. FRASER

Das Original der sogenannten Pasquino-Gruppe. By Bernhard Schweitzer and Franz Hackebeil; pp. viii, 164, pls. 3, figs. 85. Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1936. 12M.

That cruelly battered fragment known as the 'Pasquino Group', at the Palazzo Braschi, Rome, is here for the first time given the painstaking and thorough study which it deserves, in rela-

tion to other copies and adaptations of the original 'Menelaos and Patroklos.' The best-known copy is, of course, the famous Loggia dei Lanzi group. All relevant remains are carefully examined, including the Palazzo Pitti group, heads in the Vatican, Posen, Leningrad and Petworth House, a statuette at Würzburg, a relief in the Capitoline Museum, various gems, fragments at the Aquileia Museum (a variant, representing Achilles and Penthesilea), and several renditions of similar themes.

The conclusions, based upon comprehensive data and acute analysis, are as follows. The traditional interpretation, Menelaos and Patroklos, which has often been challenged, is correct. The original was of bronze, made about 230 B. C. at Pergamon by a sculptor who had probably been summoned from Greece by Attalos I to share in the ruler's artistic projects (Schweitzer and Hackebeil thus date and place it otherwise than Dickins, who attributed it to Rhodes in the following century). It was somewhat in the Lysippic tradition, and provided source material for the sculptors of the Great Altar of Pergamon. The guess is hazarded that the sculptor was influenced by Antigonos of Carystos, the lover of poetry and the fine arts, who was also imported by Attalos to contribute to the cultural life of the city.

Finally, a plaster reconstruction of the original is illustrated in three beautiful plates. It shows the sturdy body of Menelaos holding the limp form of Patroklos, the head of Menelaos strained sharply toward his right, his left hand gripping Patroklos' right arm below the elbow, and Patroklos' fingers resting on top of Menelaos' shoulder. Patroklos' head droops backward in a lovely curve, like Homer's poppy 'heavy after showers of Spring' (Bourdelle may have been inspired by this in designing his 'Dying Centaur'). The shield of Menelaos contributes effectively as background, its lines leading from the diagonals of the left side of the group to the flowing curves on the right.

WALTER R. AGARD

University of Wisconsin

SHORTER NOTICES

Völker und Völkerbewegungen im vorgeschichtlichen Oberägypten im Lichte neuer Felsbilderfunde. By H. A. Winkler, pp. 35, 56 pls. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 1937. 6M.

An analysis of pictographs recently discovered by the author in the sandstone foothills of the Hamamât Mountains between Qena, on the Nile, and El Qosier, on the Red Sea, bringing to light fine styles attributed to distinct prehistoric peoples and cultures. These are given a chronological sequence, out of which a broad speculative hypothesis of prehistoric movements in Upper Egypt is suggested. Abundant and satisfactory illustrations and comparative notes are provided.

Introductory Lecture, Delivered before the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science in University College, London, October 3, 1892. By A. E. Housman; pp. vi, 36. New York: Macmillan, 1937. \$1.00

Mr. Housman did not believe that the study of the classics could transform and beautify a man's nature. Nor would it give a man who is not among the few chosen to receive the benefits of learning any power to discriminate between good and bad. Those fortunate few, who bring to the classics their natural talents, may gain an increased appreciation for what is excellent. But this would hardly lead the ordinary man to the study of the classics. To that ordinary man Mr. Housman says 'the desire of knowledge' which exists in every man 'does not need, nor could it possibly possess, any higher or more authentic sanction than the happiness which attends its gratification'.

This attitude is a kind of intellectual snobbery. While valid enough within its own esoteric limits, it is likely to find small favor with those who, taking a broader view, are striving to renew interest in the classics. Perhaps that is why Mr. Housman, long afterwards, referred to his address as 'rhetorical and not wholly sincere'.

The Wilderness of Zin. By C. Leonard Woolley and T. E. Lawrence, with a chapter on Greek Inscriptions by M. N. Tod and a preface by Sir Frederic Kenyon; pp. 20, 166, XL plates, 58 figs., 2 maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1936. \$7.50

The extraordinary vogue of T. E. Lawrence has encouraged the publishers to reprint one of the earliest of Lawrence's works. It is an account of an exploratory survey which, as a young man, he made with C. L. Woolley in the South Palestine desert. The work exhibits some of the stylistic qualities for which Lawrence is justly praised but seems too definitely technical to appeal to a large public. For specialists, however, it will be convenient although the price appears to be unnecessarily high.

Sir Frederic Kenyon adds a brief informal introduction, calling attention to the excavations which are now being conducted by the Colt Archaeological Expedition in the region which Lawrence and Woolley surveyed. It may be supplemented by the comment that a fresh survey is to be undertaken this year by Mr. G. E. Kirk, a member of the Colt group.

Altkreta, Kunst und Handwerk in Griechenland, Kreta und in der Ägäis von den Anfängen bis zur Eisenzeit. By H. Th. Bossert; pp. 72, figs. 572. Berlin: Wasmuth, 1937. 12M.

There is no need to describe in detail a new edition of a work which has become indispensable to the student of ancient history and archaeology. The book has been thoroughly revised, the number of plates and figures has been increased and many changes made. Throughout there is constant evidence of the editor's discriminating judgment. A considerable part (49-72) of the introduction is devoted to a collection of the sources for early Minoan history, compiled by Bossert and Herman Grapow.

The Great Wall of Hadrian in Roman Times: an attempt to reconstruct the buildings erected at Hadrian's command between Tyne and the Solway. By Paul Brown; pp. 125, 4 plans, 4 diagrams. London: Heath Cranton Ltd., 1936. 3s.6d.

Mr. Brown's history of the Roman Wall, admittedly for the layman, is essentially a digest of more

technical studies in the field. The author's style is obsequious rather than assured; and his maps and plans, copious rather than good. There is still room for a well written and illustrated book upon the subject.

The Development of Roman Coinage. By J. G. Milne; pp. 22. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 1s.6d.

Only an expert or a novice would have dared write this brochure, and J. G. Milne is no novice. He tells, without footnote or bibliography, without mention of conflicting sources or notice of embattled scholars, a simple story of the development of Roman coinage from the beginnings to the early days of the Empire. The establishment of a mint at Rome for *aes grave* is dated 289; silver is introduced under the economic pressure of events after the Second Samnite War; the Romano-Campanian issues are dated 300-270 and the Roman mint for silver is put (following Livy and Pliny) at 269/8. The specialist will read this paper with interest as the credo of a fine scholar; the layman will welcome it as masterly exposition in a peculiarly complicated field.

Biblical Costume, with Adaptations for Use in Plays.

By Marion Logan Wright; In four parts: I (also available separately) Palestine (pp. 32 with 64 figures); II Roman Costume, The Wise Men, and Angels (pp. 21 with 38 figures); III Hebrew, Egyptian, Assyrian, and Persian (pp. 24 with 63 figures); IV Beard Making, Stencilling, Papier Mâché, Properties, Wings, and Armour (pp. 22 with 39 figures). London: SPCK, 1936. \$1.75

A useful little book which will be welcomed by those who desire practical information on 'correct' costuming of plays dealing with ancient subjects. The numerous drawings are supplemented by descriptions of authentic costumes and by directions for making them.

M. Fabi Quintiliani Institutionis Oratoriae Liber X, edidit Ludovicus Radermacher; pp. 232-292. Leipzig: Teubner, 1936. 1.05M.

For the student of Quintilian's Latinity, Radermacher here presents the Latin text of the tenth book of the Institutes, with critical apparatus. This book occupies an important place in the scheme of Quintilian's work. It contains, for example, that memorable survey of Greek and Roman literature, in which the educator lists and characterizes the authors he considers most useful to the future orator.

Radermacher first gives a table of contents (Conspectus Libri Decimi, De eloquentiae copia comparanda), followed by a list of the principal codices. Variant readings throughout are presented at the bottom of the page. The book is admirably printed in harmony with the usual Teubner format.

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

Edited by Francis R. B. Godolphin, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

All correspondence concerning this department should be directed to Professor Godolphin. The system of abbreviation used is that of Marouzeau in *L'Année Philologique*. For list of periodicals regularly abstracted and for full names of abstractors see the index number to each volume of CW.

Linguistics. Grammar. Metrics

Gelb, I. J.—*Queen Pudu-Hepa*. (Illustrated). Comparison of Hittite pictographic writing at Fraktin and Tarsus identifies the syllable *pu*. AJA 41 (1937) 289-291 (Comfort)

Manning, F.—*A Proposed Etymology: aller < *ad-iterare*. (1) *iterare* exists in VL with the meaning 'to go', presumably, **ad-iterare* gave OFr. *arrer*,

arer; (2) the change of *ad-iterare to *ad-itelare can be justified on the grounds of dissimilation; (3) the change *ad-itelare into aller is phonologically correct; (4) such dialectal evidence as can be secured supports it.

Lang 13 (1937) 186-193

(Gummere)

Poultney, J. W.—*The Distribution of the Nasal infixing Presents*. A table of thirty-two IE roots, showing nasal and non-nasal presents derived from them in Aryan, Latin, Greek, Germanic, and Baltic, indicates that nasal presents are scattered about in an irregular fashion from which no definite conclusions can be drawn. The wide extent of such (thematic) presents, with nasal infixes, is evident. In cases where nasal and non-nasal forms overlap, an attempt is made to discover an original difference in meaning by looking for possible differences of meaning preserved in the languages actually known.

Lang 13 (1937) 163-176

(Gummere)

Epigraphy. Palaeography. Numismatics

Bell, H. I.—*A Latin Registration of Birth*. Presents the reading, and commentary upon the return of the birth of a son to a soldier, dated 127 A.D. It must be distinguished from an attested extract from the *album professionum*, i.e. a true birth certificate. It is the same kind of document as BGU 1690 and Sanders, AJA 32 (1928) 309-329.

JRS 27 (1937) 30-36

(Reinmuth)

Goetze, Albrecht—*Remarks on the Epigraphic Material Found at Tarsus in 1936*. Seal of Queen Pudu-hepa, wife of Hattušil (first decades of the thirteenth century); fourteenth/thirteenth century (New Hittite Empire) deed of land on a clay tablet; seventh century (Sargonid) Assyrian clay tablets with pay-lists and an incantation.

AJA 41 (1937) 287-288

(Comfort)

Robinson, D. M.—*A New Fragment of the Fifth-Century Athenian Naval Catalogues*. (Illustrated.) Parts of eight lines, including the names of three ships. Only two other fragments of fifth century naval inventories are known.

AJA 41 (1937) 292-299

(Comfort)

Wilhelm, Adolph—*Papyrus Tebtunis 33*. Suggests new readings.

JRS 27 (1937) 145-151

(Reinmuth)

History. Social Studies

Adcock, F. E.—*Lesser Armenia and Galatia after Pompey's Settlement of the East*. Deiotarus did not receive Armenia Minor either as a result of Pompey's settlement in the East or the ratification of his *acta* in this region in 59. It is suggested that Brogitarus, a chieftain of Galatia, was given Lesser Armenia and that, at his death, it passed by act of the senate into Deiotarus' hands.

JRS 27 (1937) 12-17

(Reinmuth)

Anderson, J. G. C.—*An Imperial Estate in Galatia*. Presents two inscriptions from the village of Igdeagatch in Galatia which indicate that this district was an imperial Roman estate. Four unimportant inscriptions from the same place are given in a note. These should be added to the six inscriptions earlier published in JHS 19 (1899) 75 ff.

JRS 27 (1937) 18-21

(Reinmuth)

Baynes, Norman H.—*The Death of Julian the Apostate in a Christian Legend*. Traces the legend concerning the death of Julian the Apostate in Sozomen's History from its rise in Antioch, through Caesarea to Armenia.

JRS 27 (1937) 22-29

(Reinmuth)

Broughton, T. R. S.—*A Significant Break in the Cistophoric Coinage of Asia*. The interruption of Ephesian coinage, 67-58 B.C., is evidence that 'the Roman government was conserving the supply of precious metals for its own purposes,' and after 58 the new series 'bore the proconsul's name as a mark of governmental intervention.'

AJA 41 (1937) 248-249

(Comfort)

Buckland, W. W.—*Civil Proceedings against Ex-Magistrates in the Republic*. Raises the question whether a civil action could be brought against an ex-magistrate on the basis of acts which were done, or professed to have been done, in the exercise of an *imperium*. Mommsen's statement that an ex-magistrate was subject to private action for what he had done during his magistracy, seems to be without supporting evidence certainly for actions brought by peregrines and, very likely, although Cicero's statement (Div. in Caec. 5) may be interpreted to the contrary, for actions brought by citizens.

JRS 27 (1937) 37-47

(Reinmuth)

Cary, M.—*The Municipal Legislation of Julius Caesar*. Calls into question H. Rudolph's (Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien) thesis that Caesar made extensive reforms of the municipal constitutions. Shows that the evidence adduced from the Lex Mamilia, the Fragmentum Atestinum, the Lex Julia Municipalis, The Tables of Heraclea, the inscriptions from Italian municipia and colonies, is either capable of another interpretation than that placed upon it by Rudolph, or, as in the case of the inscriptions, actually inconsistent with his thesis.

JRS 27 (1937) 48-53

(Reinmuth)

Charlesworth, M. P.—*Flaviana*. Vespasian made the most of his reputation for simplicity and thrift to point a contrast between himself and Nero. He did not, however, support the reaction against the Julio-Claudians which set in among the senators in 69, and specifically kept alive the cult of Claudius which continued until the second century, when the coincidence of the birthdays of Pertinax and Claudius caused the memory of Claudius to be dimmed. *Cerdones* in Juvenal may be a reference to a cobbler, Felicio (Epictetus 1.19.16-23), who became 'cobbler to Caesar' after being sold by his master as useless. Felicio was courted by his former master, but had good cause for fear after the latter was put to death by Domitian.

JRS 27 (1937) 54-62

(Reinmuth)

Frank, Tenney—*Notes on Roman Commerce*. From the trade-marks on the shards of broken jars found at Monte Testaccio and throughout Gaul, southern Germany, and Britain, most of them dating from the latter half of the second century, the author concludes that the jars, which contained wine and oil produced on private estates in Spain, were imported by private owners into the countries where the shards are found, and supplied a large part of the demand for these products. Claudius encouraged *Latini Juniani* to enter the service of the Annona by the gift of *ius Quiritium*.

JRS 27 (1937) 72-79

(Reinmuth)

Last, Hugh—*The Study of the Persecutions*. The religious policy of the early Empire, like that of the Republic, was established on the basis of punishing crimes and immorality that arose from, or were thought to arise from, religious practises. Persecution involves an attack upon religious beliefs as such. Mommsen's view that apostasy from the national gods of Rome was thought to be a crime, assigns a motive for Rome's treatment of the adher-

ents of questionable religions which cannot be supported by the evidence.

JRS 27 (1937) 80-92 (Reinmuth)

Macdonald, G.—*Britannia Statim Omissa*. Tacitus' summary of Britain's status under Domitian (Hist. 1. 2), *Perdomita Britannia et statim omisa*, means, 'Britain was completely conquered and straightway left to look after itself.' The meaning of *omittere*, 'to leave a thing alone without taking possession of it,' is supported by parallel passages from Tacitus. When this statement was written, shortly before 104 A.D., the Romans were still holding Caledonia as a part of the province of Britain.

JRS 27 (1937) 93-98 (Reinmuth)

Mattingly, H.—*The Property Qualifications of the Roman Classes*. The figures given for the different property classifications under the Servian Constitution by Livy (1, 43) and Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*Ant.* 4, 16 f.) are expressed not in *libral*, but in sextantal *asses* of 10 to the *denarius* (*aeris* apparently equivalent to *asses* of 10 to the *denarius*) since Dionysius equates Livy's figures into drachmae at the rate of 10 *asses* to the *drachma*. But at the actual age of the sextantal *as*, the Lex Voconia (169 B.C.) gives the first-class property qualification as 125,000 sextantal *asses*, not 100,000, as Livy gives it. Livy's figures are the same as those of the Roman Republic during the last years of its life, except that *aeris* is substituted for *sestertii*. A first-class property qualification of 100,000 *sestertii* is a reasonable assumption from what we know to have been the minimum census of a 'rich' man during the last century of the Republic. The property qualification was apparently raised and expressed in *sestertii* some time after 169 B.C. and before the Lex Roscia of 67 B.C., most likely at the time of the semi-uncial reduction of the *as* in 89 B.C. Livy and Dionysius, then, are giving us the figures not of the Servian Constitution, since sextantal *asses* could have no place in it, but of a constitution much later, very probably the constitution of 89 B.C.

JRS 27 (1937) 99-107 (Reinmuth)

Syme, Ronald—*Who Was Decidius Saxa?* Examines the belief that many of Caesar's appointees to military rank, and to the senate were men of low social status and provincials. The charges of non-Italian origins and obscure birth were commonplaces of forensic and political oratory which, in many instances, are shown to have little basis in fact. Saxa was, very likely, a Roman citizen by birth who suffered from such charges at Cicero's hands because he had sided with Antonius rather than Octavian in 44 B.C.

JRS 27 (1937) 127-137 (Reinmuth)

Art. Archaeology

Blegen, Elizabeth Pierce—*News Items from Athens*. (Illustrated). Summaries of addresses on excavations by G. P. Stevens (Periclean Entrance Court of the Acropolis), MacVeagh (Lion of Amphipolis), Van Effenterre (Mallia, Dreros), Janoray (Delphi), Feyel (third century Boeotian monetary system), Guillon (Sanctuary of the Apollo Ptoos), Orlandos (Sikyon, Mistra), Sotiriou (Christian Basilica at Thebes in Thessaly), Kalligas (Byzantine church at Thessaloniki), Xyngopoulos and Papadimitriou (Early Christian Basilica at Palaeopolis in Corfu); opening of the new excavations at Olympia.

AJA 41 (1937) 333-338 (Comfort)

Boulter, Cedric G.—*A Pottery-Deposit Near Temple E at Corinth*. (Illustrated). Fifty-six vases, almost exclusively Early Corinthian (late seventh

century), with a little East Greek, Etruscan, and Attic ware.

AJA 41 (1937) 217-236 (Comfort)

Clifford, Helen Rees—*Two Etruscan Funerary Urns in the New York University Archaeological Museum*. (Illustrated). 1. Scene from the Orestes Legend, with its connections; 2. A Farewell Scene. The former is late second or early first century B.C., the latter is probably early third century B.C.

AJA 41 (1937) 300-314 (Comfort)

Downey, Glanville—*The Architectural Significance of the Use of the Words Stoa and Basilike in Classical Literature*. An examination of literary evidence to show that eastern pagan basilicas might be 'buildings consisting of open courts surrounded by covered colonnades,' or 'covered colonnades, perhaps along streets,' or 'an independent structure, probably with an open court.' *Stoa* and *basilike* are sometimes interchangeable, and the latter word may be used either with reference to a building's plan or appearance, or because of its imperial associations.

AJA 41 (1937) 194-211 (Comfort)

Fraser, A. D.—*A Head of Demosthenes in Washington*. (Illustrated). 'The first marble portrait of Demosthenes to appear in America' and its artistic connections. Probably 240-175 B.C.

AJA 41 (1937) 212-216 (Comfort)

Goldman, Hetty—*Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus, 1936*. (Illustrated). Miscellaneous architectural, ceramic, bronze, iron and inscriptional finds from the fourteenth century B.C. to Islamic times; Hellenistic pebble mosaic, terracottas of the god Sandon, Cypriot Iron Age pottery, Mycenaean pottery, Hittite inscribed bullae, etc.

AJA 41 (1937) 262-286 (Comfort)

Müller, Valentin—*The Roman Basilica*. (Illustrated with plans). Classification of four types: 1. Greek (Domitian's Palatine palace, Tivoli, Ostia), 2. Graeco-Italic (Pompeii), 3. Graeco-Roman (Basilica of Maxentius), 4. Oriental-Graeco-Roman (Basilicae Julia, Ulpia, etc.); or 1. apsidal with a single direction, 2. ambulatory, 3. with unified space, 4. centralized apsidal. 'The creative power of Roman art' is recognized. An excursus discusses possible Eastern influence on Roman art in ground-plans showing a cross produced by two axes.

AJA 41 (1937) 250-261 (Comfort)

Mylonas, George E.—*A Mycenaean Figurine at the University of Illinois*. (Illustrated). A terracotta head belonging to the 'well-known family of Mycenaean figurines which appear at the beginning of the Late Helladic III period,' and its connections. 'It can be conceived as the earliest known representation of a male cult idol from the mainland of Greece.'

AJA 41 (1937) 237-247 (Comfort)

Shear, T. Leslie—*Excavations in the Athenian Agora. Jan. 25-Apr. 10, 1937*. (Illustrated). Foundations of temple (of Ares?); monumental stairway toward the Acropolis; Early and Middle Helladic vases; Protogeometric burials; proto-Attic well; late sixth century pottery; fifth/fourth century pottery; Roman pottery; minor marble, bronze and terracotta sculpture; lamps of Elpidophoros and Preimos; Roman portrait gem.

AJA 41 (1937) 177-189 (Comfort)

Speiser, E. A.—*New Discoveries at Tepe Gawra and Khafaje*. (Illustrated). Gawra: the thirteenth level is of the early el-Obeid period and revolutionizes our view of prehistoric Mesopotamian culture in ceramics and architecture. Diyala Concession: Sumerian architecture and statuettes.

AJA 41 (1937) 190-193 (Comfort)

Strong, Eugenie—*Terra Mater or Italia?* The figure of the Earth-Mother with cornucopias surrounded by two or more children came to be a symbol of imperial providence and fertility, 'a hall-mark of the empire' in the Julio-Claudian age, and the influence of the motive is traceable in Mediaeval and Renaissance art. There is good reason to believe that the Ara Pacis relief is a representation of Terra Mater.

JRS 27 (1937) 114-126

(Reinmuth)

Philosophy. Religion. Science

Cumont, Franz—*St. George and Mithra, 'The Cattle Thief'*. The characteristics of Mithra as the god who not only steals cattle (an honourable achievement in an age when cattle stealing was a recognized feature of warfare), but also recovers stolen animals, and is thus the guardian of the herds, were passed on to St. George, who became in early Christian legend the countryman's protector.

JRS 27 (1937) 63-71

(Reinmuth)

Nock, Arthur Darby—*The Genius of Mithraism*. Mithraism differed from other oriental religions in the Roman world in its exclusion of women, in its social basis, in the apparent absence of a priestly class, in the lack of a cult-drama, in its emphasis upon the life of Mithra rather than his death as a prelude to a new life, in the absence of erotic mythology, in its distinctive cosmogony and eschatology. The appeal of Mithraism was strengthened by a general 'philosophic heliocentric piety.' The nature of Mithraism precluded a wide acceptance by the masses.

JRS 27 (1937) 108-113

(Reinmuth)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from publishers' trade lists, American, British, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Some errors and omissions in these lists are inevitable, but CW makes every effort to ensure accuracy and completeness. Books received immediately upon publication (or before appearance in the trade lists) are given a brief descriptive notice. Prospective reviewers who have not previously written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose unnoticed books accessible to them in libraries.

General

Lynn, Caro—A College Professor of the Renaissance. Lucio Marineo Siculo among the Spanish Humanists; pp. xi, 302. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1937. \$3.00

A picture of the Spanish world of letters at the time of Ferdinand and Isabella based principally on the Epistolario of Marineo.

Ancient Authors

Ammianus Marcellinus. Pighi, G. B.—Nuovi studi ammianei; pp. xv, 234, 2 pls. Milan: Calamandrei, 1936. (Pubblicazioni della Università cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Serie IV, scienze filologiche, Vol. xxi) 20L.

Augustine. Hogger, Joseph—Die Kinderpsychologie Augustins; pp. xv, 200. Munich: Kösel-Pustet, 1937. (Beiträge zur Erziehungswissenschaft, H.4) (Dissertation)

Philodemus—Der Papyrus 1676 der herculanensischen Bibliothek (Philodemos *peri poiēmatōn*). Text and translation by Josef Heidemann; pp. 35. Bonn: Scheur, 1937. (Dissertation)

Plato. Boyd, William—An Introduction to the Republic of Plato; pp. 210. London: Allen and Unwin, 1937. 3s.6d.

Gauss, H.—Plato's Conception of Philosophy; pp. 294. New York: Macmillan, 1937. \$2.25

Plea for a philosophy that provides a way of living and not a body of doctrines. After demonstrating that Platonism is not of this type, the author lays bare the difficulties that the Platonist has in following his ideal in public life.

Pliny, the Younger. Di Donna, Vincenzo—La lettera di Plinio sulla eruzione vesuviana; Naples: Moderna, 1936. 2L.

Old Testament: Apocrypha—The Praises of Wisdom. Being Part I of the Book of Wisdom. Revised translation with notes by E. H. Blakeney; pp. 57. London: Blackwell, 1937. 7s.6d.

Attractively printed text and translation.

Literary History. Criticism

Gabriele, Ennio—La poesia femminile nell' epigramma greco; second edition, pp. 53. Teramo: Progresso, 1936. 5L.

Kleinknecht, Hermann—Die Gebetsparodie in der Antike; pp. 220. Stuttgart and Berlin: Kohlhammer, 1937. (Beiträge zur Altertumswissenschaft, H. 28) (Dissertation) 12M.

Linguistics. Grammar. Metrics

Svensson, Arnold—Der Gebrauch des bestimmten Artikels in der nachklassischen griechischen Epik; pp. xi, 160. Lund: Blom, 1937. (Dissertation) 4kr.

History. Social Studies

Baur, Hans und Bruno Meissner—Ein aramäischer Pachtvertrag aus dem 7. Jahre Darius I.; pp. 13, 2 pls. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1936. (Sitzungsberichte d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Phil.-hist. Kl. 1936, 31) 2M.

Casson, Stanley—Progress and Catastrophe: an anatomy of human adventure; pp. 275, ill., map. New York: Harper, \$2.75

Costa, Giovanni—Cesare; pp. 111. Rome: Laboremus, 1936. 7L.

Diehl, Charles—Théodora impératrice de Byzance; pp. 312. Paris: de Boccard, 1937. 15fr.

A biographical study of Justinian's empress by the well-known Byzantine scholar.

Doepel, Guenther—Die attische Flotte im peloponnesischen Kriege; pp. vi, 29. Borna-Leipzig: Noske, 1937. (Dissertation)

Franz, Leonhard—Die Muttergöttin im vorderen Orient und in Europa; pp. 28, ill. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1937. (Der Alte Orient, Bd. 35, H. 3) 1.35M.

Study of the female figurines found principally in south-east Europe and dated to the Stone Age and even earlier, in an attempt to connect them with the Asia-Minor goddess of fertility, Ishtar.

Giarratano, Cesare—Tito Livio; pp. 108. Rome: Laboremus, 1936. 7L.

Hitti, Philip Khuri—History of the Arabs; pp. 784, ill., maps. New York: Macmillan, 1937. \$10.50

History of the Arabs and arabic-speaking peoples from the earliest times down to the Ottoman conquest of the early 16th century. Intended for the student as well as the cultivated layman.

Irku, Anton—Die ägyptischen Listen palästinischer und syrischer Ortsnamen. In Umschrift und mit hist.-archäol. Kommentar hrsg.; pp. 62. Leipzig: Dieterich, 1937. (Klio, Beiheft 38) 4M.

Katz, Solomon—The Jews in the Visigothic and Frankish Kingdoms of Spain and Gaul; pp. 199, ill., map. Cambridge: Mediaeval Academy of America, 1937. (Academy Monographs no. 12) \$3.50

Meissner, Bruno—Warenpreise in Babylonien. Nachträge; pp. 3. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1937. (Sitzungs-

berichte d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Phil.-hist. Kl. 1937) .50M.

Patzner, Harald—Das Problem der Geschichtsschreibung des Thukydides und die thukydideische Frage; pp. 116. Speyer a. Rh.: Pilger-Druckerei, 1937. (Neue dt. Forschungen. Abt. Klass. Philologie, Bd. 6) (Dissertation)

Puau, René—Nouveau guide de la Grèce; pp. 352. Paris: Malfère, 1937. 24fr.

Schattenmann, Paul—Kaiser Julian der Abtrünnige. Ein Bild aus d. ausgehenden röm. Kaiserzeit; pp. 18. Munich: Muller, 1937. .10M.

Schwartz, Eduard—Über die Bischofisten der Synoden von Chalkedon, Nicaea und Konstantinopel; pp. 90. Munich: Beck, 1937. (Abhandlungen d. Bayer. Akad. d. Wissenschaften. Phil.-hist. Abt. N. F., H. 13) 11M.

Sorokin, P. A.—Social and Cultural Dynamics; 3 vols. various pp., ill., diagrs. New York: American Book Company, 1937. \$6.00 each; \$15.00 set of three

Art. Archaeology

Brunner, Hellmut—Ägyptische Kunst; pp. 36, ill. Munich: Allg. Vereinigung 'Die Kunst d. Volke', 1937.

Bittel, Kurt—Die Ruinen von Bogazköi, der Hauptstadt des Hethiterreiches; pp. 107, ill., plans. Berlin and Leipzig: de Gruyter, 1937. 5.80M.

Brief account of the famous capitol of the Hittites including a history of the city, a description of the ruins, a summary of the present state of its excavation, a description of the state archives illustrated by a few selected texts.

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut—Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission. 24/25. 1934/35; pp. 290, ill., maps. Berlin: Reichverlagsamt, 1937. 12M.

Frothingham, Alice Wilson—Sigillate Pottery of the Roman Empire, from excavations in Spain, made chiefly by the president of the Hispanic Society of America at Italica; pp. 129, ill., map. New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1937. \$1.00

Nöldeke, Arnold—Vorläufiger Bericht über die von der Deutschen Forschungs-Gemeinschaft in Uruk-Warka unternommenen Ausgrabungen; pp. 61, 60 pls. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1937. (Abhandlungen d. Preuss. Akademie d. Wissenschaften. Phil.-hist. Kl. Jg. 1936, Nr. 13.) 33.50M.

Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut—Forschungen in Ephesos. Bd. 4, H. 2, Das Cömeterium d. sieben Schläfer; pp. 227, ill., pls. Baden bei Wien: Rohrer, 1937. 85M.

Stecheweh, Hans—Die Fürstengräber von Qāw. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1936. (Veröffentlichungen d. Ernst-von-Sieglin-Expedition in Ägypten. Bd. 6) (Dissertation)

Stein, Sir Aurel—Archaeological Reconnaissances in North-Western India and South Eastern Iran; carried out and recorded with the support of Harvard University and the British Museum. Antiques examined and described with the assistance of Fred H. Andrews; pp. 286, ill., pls., maps, plans. London: Macmillan, 1937. 63s.

Epigraphy. Paleography. Numismatics

Gaebler, Hugo—Fälschungen makedonischer Münzen, 3; pp. 16, 4 pls. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1936. (Sitzungsberichte d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Phil.-hist. Kl. 1936, 36) 3M.

Kanter, Hermann—Studien zu den Acta Apostolorum der Chester Beatty-Papyri; pp. 63. Breslau: Grund, 1937.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Vol. 2, The Lloyd Collection. Parts 7, 8, Syracuse to Lipara. London: Oxford University Press, 1937. 15s.

Philosophy. Religion. Science

Becher, Walter—Platon und Fichte 'Die königliche Erziehungskunst'. Eine vergl. Darst. auf philos. u. soziolog. Grundlage, Vol. 1; pp. 232. Jena: Fischer, 1937. (Deutsche Beiträge zur Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftslehre, Bd. 14) 10.50M.

Goodenough, Erwin R.—Religious Tradition and Myth; pp. 97. London: Oxford University Press, 1937. 7s.

Hussey, J. M.—Church and Learning in the Byzantine Empire 867-1185; pp. 268. London: Oxford University Press, 1937. 12s.6d.

Klingbeil, Waldemar—Kopf-, Masken- und Maskierungszauber in den antiken Hochkulturen, insbesondere des alten Orients; pp. x, 154, 10, ill. Berlin: Collignon, 1935. 54M.

Krause, Max—Die Sphärik von Menelaos aus Alexandrien in der Verbesserung von Abū Nasr Mansūr b. 'Alī b. 'Iraq. Mit Untersuchgn zur Geschichte d. Textes bei d. islam. Mathematikern; pp. vii, 254, 112, 7 pls. Göttingen: Dieterich, 1936. (Dissertation)

Peterich, E.—Kleine Mythologie. Die Götter u. Helden d. Griechen; pp. xi, 154. Frankfurt a. M.: Societas-Verlag, 1937. 2.80M.

Poteat, E. M.—The Social Manifesto of Jesus; pp. 255. New York: Harper, 1937. \$2.00

Textbooks

Letts, C. F.—The Eruption of Vesuvius adapted from the Letters of Pliny; pp. viii, 72. Cambridge University Press (New York: Macmillan), 1937. \$0.76

Pliny's famous letter adapted for classroom use, complete with vocabulary, discussion of syntax, test papers and an excellent section on 'Hints on Translations'.

Poteat, Hubert McNeill—Selected letters of Pliny; pp. viii, 224. Boston: Heath, 1937. \$1.48

An edition based on the Teubner-Schuster Text (1933) with notes plainly written and simply arranged with a view to 'arousing and holding the interest of college undergraduates'.

Miscellaneous

Edmonds, J. M.—Some Greek Poems of Love and Beauty, being a selection from the Little Things of Greek Poetry made and translated into English by J. M. Edmonds; pp. 69. Cambridge University Press (New York: Macmillan), 1937. \$1.40

Translations of selected examples of Greek light verse, chiefly from the Palatine Anthology, prefaced by a brief historical survey.

Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose and Verse—Greek Prose. Henry A. P. Fisher: Burke's Letter on a Regicide Peace. Greek Verse. Hector Thomson: Sheridan 'The Rivals' Act iii, Scene i. translated in the style of Menander; pp. 13, 13. Oxford: Blackwell, 1937. 2s.6d. each

Excellent models for the student of Greek composition.

Housman, A. E.—Introductory Lecture, Delivered before the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science in University College, London, October 3, 1892; pp. vi, 36. New York: Macmillan, 1937. \$1.00

Reprint of Housman's inaugural address upon the value of learning and more particularly that of the classics.